

In which they do business and thus place themselves upon same footing as domestic corporations.

We favor the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people and regard this reform as the gateway to all other national reforms.

Private Monopoly Indefensible.

"A private monopoly is indefensible and intolerable. We, therefore, favor the vigorous enforcement of the criminal law against trusts and trust magnates, and demand the enactment of such national legislation as may be necessary to make it impossible for a private monopoly to exist in the United States. Among the additional remedies we specify three:—

"First, a law preventing the duplication of directors among competing corporations; second, a license system which will without abridging the rights of each State to create corporations or its rights to regulate as it will find corporations doing business within its limits; make it necessary for manufacturing or a trading corporation engaged in interstate commerce to take out a Federal license before it shall be permitted to control as much as 25 per cent. of the product in which it deals; the license to protect the public from watered stock and to prohibit the control by such corporation of more than 50 per cent. of the total amount of any product consumed in the United States; and third, a law compelling such licensed corporations to sell to all purchasers in all parts of the country on the same terms after making due allowance for cost of transportation.

"We welcome the belated promise of tariff reform, now offered by part of the Republican party, as a tardy recognition of the righteousness of the Democratic position on this question, but the people cannot safely trust the execution of this important work to a party which is so obligated to the highly protected interests that it postpones relief until after the election. And we call attention to the significant fact that the promise now made by those Republicans who favor tariff revision is wholly vitiated by the use of the very language which under which the present tariff inequities have grown up.

For Tariff Revision.

"We favor an immediate revision of the tariff by the reduction of import duties. Articles entering into competition with articles controlled by trusts should be placed upon a free list; material reductions should be made in the tariff upon necessities of life, and reduction should be made in such other schedules as may be necessary to restore the tariff to a revenue basis.

"We favor an income tax as part of our revenue system, and we urge the submission of a constitutional amendment specifically authorizing Congress to levy and collect a tax upon individual and corporate income, the amount of that wealth may bear its proportionate share of the burdens of the Federal government. We favor a national inheritance tax to reach the swollen fortunes already in existence, but believe that it is better to permanently prevent swollen fortunes by abolishing the privileges and favoritism upon which they are based.

"We sympathize with the efforts put forth for the reclamation of the arid lands of the West, and urge the largest possible use of irrigation in the development of the country. We also favor the reclamation of swamp lands upon the same principles.

"We believe that the Panama Canal will prove of great value to our country, and favor its speedy completion.

"We urge liberal appropriations for the improvement and development of the interior waterways, believing that such expenditures will return a large dividend in lessened cost of transportation.

"We favor a generous pension policy, both as a matter of justice to the surviving veterans and their dependents, and because it relieves the country of the necessity of maintaining a large standing army.

Condemn Imperialism.

"We condemn all experiments in imperialism as an inexcusable blunder, which has involved us in an enormous expense, brought us weakness and dishonor, and laid our nation open to the charge of abandoning the fundamental doctrine of self-government.

"We favor an immediate declaration of the nation's purpose to recognize the independence of the Philippines as soon as a stable government can be established, and to recognize the independence of Cuba, as we guard the independence of Cuba, until the neutralization of the islands can be secured recognizing the independence of the Philippines, our government should retain such land as may be necessary for coaling stations and naval bases.

"Desiring the prevention of war, wherever possible, we believe that our nation should announce its determination to use our navy for the collection of private debts and its willingness to enter into agreements with other nations providing for arbitration of disputes, and to abstain from any declaration of war or commencement of hostilities, or even display which defies diplomatic settlement.

Control Over Commerce.

"We assert the right of Congress to exercise complete control over interstate commerce, and to exercise just as complete control over commerce within its borders. We demand such an enlargement of powers of national and State railway commerce as may be necessary to give full protection to persons and places from discrimination and extortion. We believe that both the nation and the various States should first ascertain the present value of the railroads measured by the cost of reproduction; second, prohibit the issue of any more watered stock or the sale of capital stock; third, prohibit the railroads from engaging in business which brings them into competition with their shippers, and fourth, reduce the present rates until they reach a point where they will yield only a reasonable return on the present value.

THE REASON WHY

You Should Take Hood's Sarsaparilla in the Spring.

It is a time-honored custom to take something for the blood and the system generally in the spring, but the reason why you should take Hood's Sarsaparilla at this time is always more important than that you should do what your parents, and possibly your grandparents, have done every year. The reason is that you actually need this great medicine, just as they needed it. The blood must be cleaned and the system renovated in the spring, and there cannot be perfect health, if Hood's Sarsaparilla is not taken.

A Great Medicine.—I find Hood's Sarsaparilla a great medicine to build up the system in the spring. It has saved my doctor's bill. Mrs. Wm. Deebie, Hudson, Pa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

In usual liquid form or in chocolate coated tablets. Sold everywhere.

Labels called Sarsaparilla, 100 doses, \$1.

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"Berries for Clothes"



When you tire of hugging the stove and want to branch out in spring things, we're ready to supply you.

Spring Shoes—
Spring Hats—
Spring Suits—
Spring Scarfs—
Spring Coats—
Spring Suits—
For man or boy.

If you want clothes we brought over from last spring there's a lot here yet, too.

A quarter to a third off the prices because we're tired of their company.

Boys' and men's, too.

O. H. Berry & Co.
RETAILERS OF FINE CLOTHING

of the roads—such reasonable return being deemed as a return sufficient to keep the stock of the roads at par when such roads are honestly capitalized.

"The issue is done by issues of watered stock is more clearly seen and better understood since the shrinkage in the market value of such stock has precipitated a widespread panic and brought enormous loss to the country.

Work of Stock Gamblers.

"The panic has emphasized the necessity for legislation protecting the wealth producers from spoliation at the hands of the stock gamblers and the gamblers in farm products.

"The present financial stringency furnishes additional proof that the Republican leaders are either unwilling or incompetent to protect the interests of the general public. They have so linked us to Wall Street that the sins of the speculators are visited upon the entire country.

"We favor the postal savings bank, and in addition thereto, insist upon passage of laws, State and national, for the better regulation of banks and for the protection of bank depositors.

"The government demands security when it deposits its public money in a bank, and we believe that the security of the individual depositor who trusts his earnings to a bank should be as specific as the government security.

"We oppose both the Aldrich bill and the Fowler bill, and believe that in so far as the needs of commerce require an emergency currency, such currency should be issued and controlled by the Federal government, and that it should be issued upon adequate security and at a rate of interest which compels its retirement when the emergency is past.

"We demand further that favoritism in the issue of treasury funds shall be abolished, and that surplus revenues shall be deposited at competitive rates upon sufficient security, and fairly distributed throughout the country.

Capital and Labor.

"We favor the eight-hour day. We believe in the conciliation of capital and labor, and favor every legitimate means to the adjustment of disputes between corporation employers and their employees, to the end that justice may be done to the worker, and that society may be relieved from the prolonged strikes and lockouts.

"We favor such a modification of the law of libel as will prevent the issue of the writ in industrial disputes except after notice to defendants and all hearings held in public trial before a judge other than the one who issued the writ, and third, allow a jury to be summoned in all cases where the alleged contempt is committed outside the presence of the court.

"We favor an employer's liability law, applicable to both private and public employers, and we demand the enforcement of the immigration law against any immigrants who advocate assassination as a means of reforming our government.

"We welcome Oklahoma to the sisterhood of States, and heartily congratulate her upon her auspicious beginning of a great career.

"We favor separate Statehood for Arizona and New Mexico, and demand for the people of Porto Rico the full enjoyment of the rights and privileges of a territorial form of government.

"We again declare our confidence in and admiration for William Jennings Bryan. In him we behold the ideal American citizen—the ideal Democrat. We rejoice that the principles which he has so ably advocated have been gladly received and are now generally accepted by the American people.

"Resolved, That the delegates to this convention chosen be and they are hereby instructed to vote as units for the nomination of Mr. Bryan for the presidency."

SPEECH OF MR. BRYAN

Declares His Creed Is to Exterminate Private Monopoly—The Populists.

OMAHA, NEB., March 5.—Two significant points were noticed in Mr. Bryan's speech. In one he acknowledged his debt to the Populist party, and in the other he repudiated criticism of his policies which Secretary Taft is reported to have uttered in a recent speech in Oklahoma.

"My creed is to exterminate the private monopoly. A legitimate corporation can be regulated, but a criminal corporation is beyond the reach of regulation," said Mr. Bryan.

"Mr. Taft said that I wish to annihilate business combinations, while he declared himself willing to regulate the great corporations. I accept this issue. And I reply I will call attention to the fact that the trusts have regulated the Republicans, not the Republicans the trusts."

Concerning the populists he said: "If any Democrat has a prejudice against populists I would admonish him that a populist who crosses the road to vote for a Democrat is not to

be displaced by a Democrat who has merely to vote the ticket of his own party."

The Speech.

Mr. Bryan entitled his speech "A Word of Encouragement," and devoted his remarks to the producing of evidence to show the growth of Democratic policies and principles and the basis for Democratic hope. He spoke in part as follows:

"Our trouble used to be to persuade the Republicans to accept Democratic policies; our work now is to expose the limitation by them of Democratic ideas and to point out wherein they come short in their effort to appropriate Democratic doctrines. Take, for instance, the trust question. We had definitely convinced the Republicans that there were trusts; now they admit trusts exist. We had difficulty convincing them that the criminal law should be enforced against trusts; now they admit that it should be enforced, but fail to enforce it.

"So far as they have acted against the trusts at all they have acted along the lines laid down by the Democrats; but the trusts are still flourishing, and even the supporters of Mr. Taft have no specific remedies to offer for relief, and trusts arise again and again, and the Republicans have brought against them. They propose regulation of monopolies, instead of extermination, although they have reason to know that regulation has failed and that any one of a number of trusts can afford to contribute ten times as much to a campaign fund as can be collected from all the voters who are outside the privileged circle.

Tariff Revision.

"On the tariff Republican leaders now admit that tariff reform is now necessary, but a careful reading of their promises show that they use language identical with that employed in former platforms, which have been the basis for the present extortionate rates. The advocates of the McKinley tariff and of the Dingley tariff never gave more than enough to the Republicans to allow them to resist each attempt to bring employers and employees into more harmonious relations.

Mismanagement and Incompetency.

"The Philippines present another instance of gross mismanagement. Instead of applying American ideas to the Philippine question, the Republican leaders imitated the empire of the old world and entered on a colonial policy which has involved us in enormous expense, brought us weakness instead of strength and humiliation instead of glory.

"The present financial stringency is another illustration of Republican incompetency. In the full possession of power it has allowed the country to be run by Wall Street financiers, and in the crisis is impotent to do more than furnish money out of the public treasury to support the market. It has made no effort to stop gambling—the fruitful cause of panics—it has made no effort to furnish government notes for an emergency, and it has made no effort to protect depositors. While it demands security for government funds when deposited with banks, it has left the individual depositor to risk his scanty savings without protection against mismanagement by bank officials.

"The Republicans admit that something must be done, and they now know not how to proceed. They are so convinced that the present conditions are deplorable that they applaud the President's last message, which was an indictment of Republican misrule, for all abuses of which he complained are traceable to Republican legislation or lack of legislation.

Face Future With Hope.

"The Democrats face the future with hope, and their hope rests on a firm foundation. Democratic policies have grown in popularity as the voters have become better acquainted with the evils which they have brought upon the country, and the Republican leaders have been looking at public questions from the standpoint of all the people, while Republican leaders have been looking at them from a standpoint of a few.

As the strength of a party must in the long run be measured by the strength of its principles, Democrats have reason to believe that their prospects for success have been greatly increased by the widespread acceptance of Democratic remedies.

"Another reason for hope is to be found in the fact that the Democratic party is united, while the Republican party is divided, and the reunion of the Democratic party is due to the same causes that have brought division into the Republican ranks.

"The country has moved forward to ward positive and aggressive resistance to the encroachments of predatory trusts, and this growth has brought the rear ranks of the Democratic party up to the firing line, while it has separated the Republican reformers from the Republican stand-patners. The fight for supremacy in the Republican party is a bitter one, and whichever side wins the other side will be disgraced.

"As the Republicans used one faction of the Democratic party to defeat us in 1896, we shall return the compliment this year and use one part of the Republican party to defeat the other, for it is so hopelessly divided that it cannot be trusted to do anything at present.

"The third cause for hope is to be found in the moral awakening. Never within a generation has there been such a stirring of conscience, and the sense of justice inherent in the people has been made sensitive to the Democratic appeal, which is essentially an appeal for justice.

"The Democratic party has been doing pioneer work, and now it will enjoy the gratitude and the appreciation showered upon the pioneer when the character of his work is fully understood."

LOYALTY TO THEIR LEADER

This Shown in Great Ovation Given Mr. Bryan by the Convention.

OMAHA, NEB., March 5.—Although Mr. Bryan appeared only as a spectator at the opening session of the convention this afternoon, the proceedings were filled with a spirit of loyalty to him that left no doubt as to the attitude of his party members in this, his home State. From the time that Chairman H. H. Hanks made his first reference to Bryan at the next President of the United States, the convention took its recess, every mention of Bryan's name or principles was greeted with roaring applause. Not even the tedious work of selecting delegates at large to the national convention of the party that is to meet in Denver in July could lessen the enthusiasm, the members of the committee shouting themselves hoarse with each mention of their leader.

Harmony the Keynote.

Harmony was the keynote of the proceedings and the only semblance of a contest came when the task of choosing delegates at large to the national convention was reached.

L. J. Dunn, of Omaha; D. Stephens, of Fremont; F. W. Brown, of Lincoln; and Felix J. Hale were the delegates selected.

Nominations for all the other places at the disposal of the convention were practically settled before the proceedings began.

Dr. P. L. Hall, of Lincoln, was chosen

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If so, we will be glad to send one of a limited number of our Inner-Player Pianos to you for thirty days' free use. You may have it in your home with a liberal supply of music for full investigation. It will be sent entirely free, on approval.

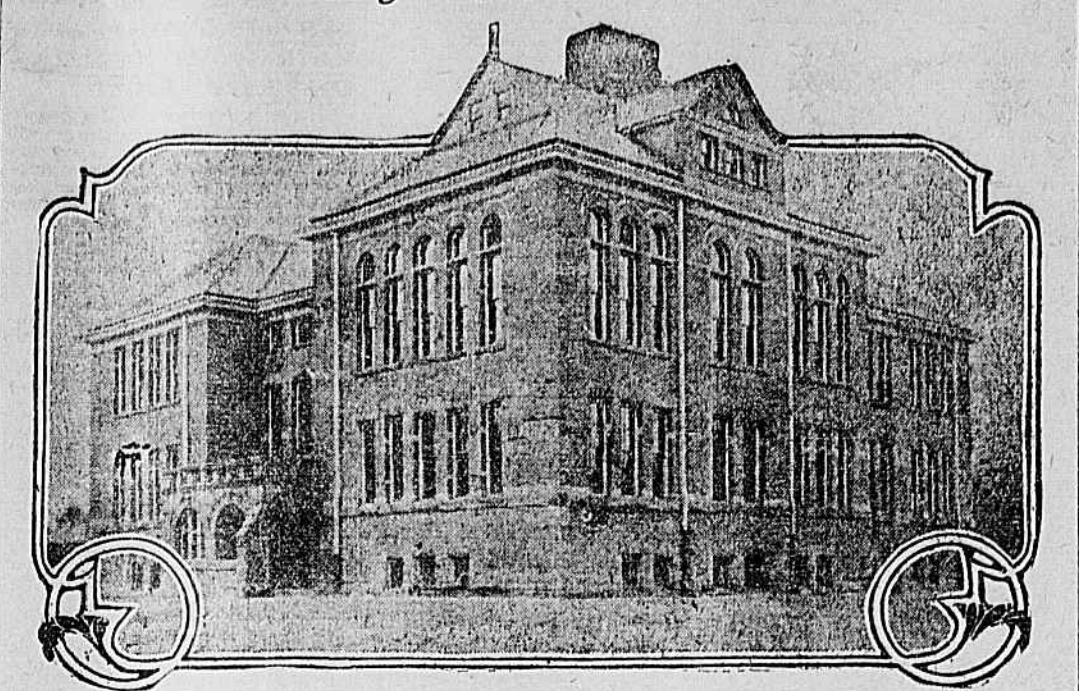
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Lakeview School, North Collinwood, Ohio, Where Nearly 170 Children Perished In Flames



now they ask for another lease of power as a result for their inaction.

"Under Republican rule the relations between capital and labor have become more and more strained, and yet the Republican leaders resist each attempt to bring employers and employees into more harmonious relations.

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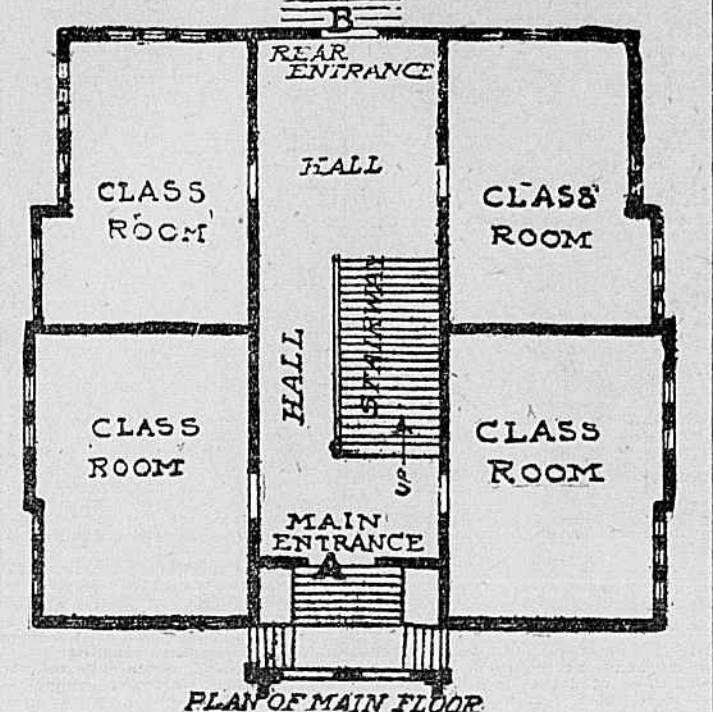
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PLAN OF MAIN FLOOR

Front door (A) was choked by pupils pouring down the stairs into lower hall, which was already full of children escaping from rooms on main floor. Rear door (B) was constructed to swing into the hall, and could not be opened, as children were jammed against it.

WORLD'S GREAT FIRE DISASTERS

- September, 1811—Richmond Theatre, Richmond, Va., seventy-one killed.
- October, 1836—Lehman's Theatre, St. Petersburg, Russia, 650 killed.
- January 6, 1864—Church of the Jesuits, Santiago, Chile, 2,500 killed.
- December 5, 1876—Brooklyn Theatre, Brooklyn, N. Y., 250 killed.
- December 8, 1881—Rialto Theatre, Vienna, Austria, 550 killed.
- June 10, 1883—School Sunderland, England, 200 killed.
- May 20, 1887—Opera Comique, Paris, France, 200 killed.
- September 4, 1887—Exeter Theatre, Exeter, England, 200 killed.
- March 21, 1888—Bouquet Theatre, Oporto, Portugal, 200 killed.
- July 21, 1890—Building at Lu-chow, China, 400 killed.
- January 9, 1890—Shantung Theatre, China, 250 killed.
- August 22, 1891—Taylor Building, New York City, collapse and fire, six deaths killed.
- February 8, 1892—Hotel Royal, New York City, seventeen killed.
- September, 1895—Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati, Ohio, 200 killed.
- August 12, 1896—Ching Un District Theatre, China, 200 killed.
- May 4, 1897—Charity Bazaar, Paris, France, 150 killed.
- March 17, 1899—Windsor Hotel, New York City, sixteen killed.
- June 30, 1900—Piers of North German Lloyd Steamship Company and three steamships, North River, New York, 200 killed and injured.
- September 20, 1902—Shiloh Baptist Church, Birmingham, Ala., 115 killed.
- January 27, 1903—Colony Hatch Asylum, London, England, fifty-two killed.
- December 30, 1903—Iroquois Theatre, Chicago, Ill., 500 killed.
- June 15, 1904—Steamship General Slocum, East River, New York, 1,021 killed.
- March 20, 1905—R. B. Glover & Co.'s shoe factory, Brockton, Mass., 100 killed.
- December 7, 1907—Coal mine, Fairmont, W. Va., 400 killed.
- January 14, 1908—Rhodes Opera House, Boyertown, Pa., 100 killed.
- March 4, 1908—Public school at North Collinwood, Ohio, 170 killed.

national committeeman for Nebraska, to succeed Mayor Dahlgren, of Omaha, who declined to run.

The district delegates to the Denver convention were selected by the State convention delegates from each congressional district. Twelve men, two from each district, were then chosen.

Mr. Bryan took no part in the afternoon session. He entered the hall just before Mr. Hanks began his speech, but took a seat in the space reserved for spectators far back under the galleries.

Later he moved over to the other side of the building to consult with members of the Committee on Resolutions, but the delegates were engaged in the selection of delegates at large. When he arose and left the building, with members of the convention, those in the rear caught sight of him and started to cheer. In an instant the hall was in an uproar.

Very Large Attendance.

The convention was one of the most largely attended in the history of the party in this State. More than 2,000 pronounced party members were in the city.

One of the features of the gathering was the effort of the newly organized "Nebraska Bryan Volunteers," to spread its propaganda among the delegates. A searching canvass of Democrats who were willing to join the organization, which is formed principally for the raising of the funds for the use of the State Central Committee, was begun yesterday, and several hundred additional members were enrolled to-day.

Owing to the contests in the district conventions the delegates were slow in reaching the City Auditorium. At 2 o'clock, the hour set for the gathering, there were more vacant than occupied seats in the big hall, and it was thirty-five minutes later before T. S. Allen, chairman of the State Central Committee, called the meeting to order.

The convention lost no time in getting down to business. The report of the committee on resolutions was the first matter to be taken up. The report was read before the evening session. After the cheers which greeted the reading had subsided the report was adopted as the official expression of the convention. Three former members of the party who have died recently were remembered by resolutions.

Another declaration in favor of the issuance of \$500,000,000 in government

bonds, in order to provide funds with which to prosecute public works, thus giving work to many unemployed persons, was also carried. The convention then endorsed the work of Congressman G. H. Hitchcock, the only member of the party in the Nebraska delegation, who then chose the speaker of the evening followed.

Williams Compares Ohio's Taft Platform With That Made By Oily Gammon.

Times-Dispatch Bureau, Munsey Building, Washington, N. C., March 5.

"I haven't seen anything equal to the Ohio Republican State platform since I read Dr. Warren's 'Ten Thousand a Year,' when Littleback of Timonium ran for Parliament upon the celebrated platform originated by Oily Gammon. That platform promised Littleback's constituents to give everything, without taking anything from anybody."

"Thus commented House Minority Leader Williams, of Mississippi, when asked to-day what he thought of the Taft declaration by the Ohio Republicans. Mr. Williams, questioned particularly as to the injection of the race question into the platform, said:

"Years ago, on the floor of the House and, earlier or later, I have forgotten which, in an interview in the Washington Post, and still later when chairman of the St. Louis Convention, I said there was not a man who loved the South, her institutions and her civilization, and who wanted to guarantee her future, who would not be willing to consent to a reduction of Southern representation, if her opponents would act frankly with us and repeal the fifteenth amendment, but that it was unfair to hold us to the fourteen amendment, unmodified by the fifteenth, while still maintaining in legal

COULDN'T MOVE ARMS OR LEGS.

A Detroit Contractor, Believed to be Dying of Rheumatism, Cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Mr. George M. Glading, a contractor of 10 Dumontier Street, Detroit, Mich., and a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, Camp 557, of Custer is certain that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills saved his life. He says:

"In my younger days I was in charge of men getting out timber in Northern Michigan, and was exposed to all kinds of weather, and for years had never spared myself from work or exposure. As a result of this and stomach trouble I was completely rundown during the spring of 1903, and fell an easy victim to an attack of rheumatism. I had